

State - Divinity;
OR A
SUPPLEMENT
TO
The Relaps'd Apostate.

WHEREIN
Is prosecuted the Discovery of the
present Design against the King,
the Parliament, and the
Publick Peace:
In NOTES upon some late Presbyte-
rian Pamphlets,

By ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

*Moneant vos utriusque fortuna documenta, ne
contumaciam cum perniciē, quam obsequium
cum securitate malitis; Tacit. Hist. lib. 4.*

L O N D O N,
Printed for Henry Brome, at the Gun in Ivy-lan.
M. DC. LXI.

SALE DIVINITY

OF A

REPLACEMENT

TO

The Republic of America

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

THE LAND OFFICE

THE LAND DIVISION

THE LAND ACQUISITION DIVISION

THE LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

THE LAND SURVEY DIVISION

THE LAND RECORDS DIVISION

THE LAND CONSERVATION DIVISION

THE LAND RECLAMATION DIVISION

L O N D O N

Printed for Henry Broom, at the Gun in the Lane.

M. DC. LXX



P R E F A C E.

HE that troubles himself, because he cannot please others, doubtlesse wants either Brains, or Business :- He shall Live Miserable, and Dye with an Apology betwix his Teeth. I think I am here upon my Duty ; and till the King says Hold, I'll follow it, (to whose Authority, I ow my Breath, as well as my Obedience.)

The Presbyterian Faction (under the Notion of the Commis-

Preface.

on'd Divines) have of late scattered several Libels, reflecting dishonourably upon His Sacred Majesty,--- the Church,--- Parliamentary Power,--- This Parliament in Being ; --- and in fine, arguing from the Justice of the Late War, the Lawfulness of Another.

To the First of Four, I return'd an Answer, under the Title of the Relaps'd Apostate: This Supplement, was particularly occasion'd by One of the other Three, entitled Two Papers of Proposals to his Majesty, wherein their Designs upon the Publick Peace are more avow'd, and open, than in the Rest. Should These Seditious Papers pass un-controul'd, 'twould make either their Party,

or

Preface.

or their Arguments seem more considerable than they are.

I will not foul my Paper, with the extravagancies of their Rage against me; but in their Intervals, (that is, when they are as Sober, as other people are when they are Mad.)

Thus they Object against my Pamphlet; There's too much Fooling in't: and too much Rail-
ing, (They do well to vilifie what they cannot Answer.)

They are to know, that my Design was to expose their Practices, and Arguments to the People; toward whom, whoever Sauces not his Earnest with a Tang of Fooling, misses his Marque; for 'tis not less necessary to make a Faction Ridiculous, then Hateful; their
Power

Preface.

Power is Then gone too ; and
Then they are lost ; whereas
they'd make a shift without the
Peoples Love.

For Rayling ; I confess I was
never taught in the Presbyterian-
School ; --- where they call foul
things by fine names. Sometimes
perhaps I call their Combination,
(as the Law Christen'd it) Treason : ---- Spilling of Innocent
Bloud ; -- Murther. Taking away
an Honest mans Estate , Robbery.
Rifling of Churches, Sacrilege, &c. ---

They have indeed a cleaner
Idiome for these Matters. A
Treacherous Confederacy they
call a Holy Covenant. Murther
forsooth, is Justice upon Delinquents.
Notorious Robbery,
passes

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passes for Sequestration. Rifling of Churches, is but demolishing of the high-Places.

Was the Murther of the late King ever the less execrable, because the Scaffold was hung with Black? The bloody Reformation ever the less Impious, because 'twas dress'd up with Texts, and Covenants? Or Judas the less Treacherous for doing his business with a Kiss?

Whether is the greater shame; for Them to Act these Crimes, or for Us, to Name them?

Let no Converted, Honest Presbyterian take this to himself, which is Intended only to the Guilty.

Decemb. 4.

1661.

State-

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]



STATE-DIVINITY:
OR
A SUPPLEMENT
TO
The Relaps'd Apostate.



HE that disputes the *Presbyteri-*
an Claim, does the *Question*
more Honour than he does
Himself: yet for their firm-
ple fakes that believe *Justice*
goes always with the *Cry*, and
measure *Reason* by the *Bulk*;
the *Holy Discipline* has received many a Fair
Confutation. *Silenc'd* it is not; for though
the *Brethren* have nothing to *Say*, they *Talk*
on still, and truly to make *John Calvin* speak

B in

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in his *Grave*, were not much harder then to make any of his *Disciples* hold their *Tongues* while they are alive.

A man *Sleeps* over their *Arguments*, they are so *Flat*, and *Spiritleffe*; And I'm scarce well awake yet, since my last *Answer* to them, so that till I hear something back again, I hold my self discharg'd even upon That account, from any further search into the Controversie.

In truth, as the case stands, to *Controvert* their *Government*, were to begin at the *wrong end*; we'll take a *nearer Cut*, and challenge them, *First*, as *Criminals* against the *State*: when they have avoided *That Charge*, we'll deal with them again upon the point of *Conscience*. Their *Charge* shall be *Plain* and *Short*.

The Re-
formers
Charge.

They Invaide the Kings Authority: —
The seiled Law: — *And the Power of Parliaments*. *They affront the Parliament Now Sitting*: — *Threaten the Publique Peace*: *Justifie the Rebellion of 1641. and Provoke Another*. — Here 'tis, in *Brief*, and we'll run it over in as good order as we can.

They in-
vaide the
Kings Au-
thority.

First, They Invaide the Kings Authority.

They Indict Fasts; — *Disclaim the Sovereign Power* in things *Indifferent*; and with-
out

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out Warrant or Pretence, they vilifie, and cast out the Establish'd Form of the Church, and make Another :

But This they'll tell ye is the Language of the Sons of Scandal : we'll strike it off the score then ; and Try the *Babes of Grace* by a *Fury of the Holy Tribe*. They can but ask to be both Parties and Judges, and That we'll Grant them. The *Able Teachers* shall sit upon the *Faithful Pastors* : — R. shall Try B, — C. C. — T. M. — W. J.

Hear now the words of the Reformed and Reforming Crew, to His Sacred Majesty.

[A] **W** Hether the Covenant were lawfully Proposals imposed or not. [B] We are assured from pag. 12.

the nature of a Vow to God, and from the Case of Saul, Zedekiah, and others, that it would be a terrible thing of us to violate it on that pretence. [C] Though we are far from thinking that it obligeth us to any evil ; or to go beyond our places and callings to do good ; much less to resist Authority (to which it doth oblige us) yet doth it undoubtedly bind us to forbear our own consent to those luxuriences of Church-Government which we there renounced, and for which no Divine Institution can be pretended. [D] Not presuming to meddle with the Consciences of those many of the Nobility and Gentry, and others, that adhered to his late

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Majesty in the late Unhappy Wars, who at their Composition took this Vow and Covenant. We only crave your Majesties clemency to our selves and others, who believe themselves to be under its obligations. And God forbid that we that are the Ministers of the Word of Truth should do any thing to encourage your Majesties Subjects to cast off the Conscience of an Oath. [E] Till the Covenant was decried as an Almanack out of date, and its obligation taken to be null, that odious Fact could never have been perpetrated against your Royal Father, nor your Majesty have been so long expulsed from your Dominions. And the obligation of the Covenant upon the Consciences of the Nation, was not the weakest Instrument of your Return. [F] We therefore humbly beseech your Majesty (with greater importunity than we think we should do for our Lives) That you would have mercy on the Souls and Consciences of your People, and will not suffer us to be tempted to the violation of such solemn Vows, and this for nothing, when an expedient is before you that will avoid it, without any detriment to the Church; nay, to its honour and advancement.

The very Ink, is but the soul of Presbytery, Distill'd: and Tinctur'd with the Spirit of Fraud, and Disobedience. We'll Taste it, Drop, by Drop.

[A] *Whether*

[A] **VV** Hether the Covenant were law-fully imposed, or not, &c. Pag. 12.

NOTE I.

A Doubtful point indeed: — a very pretty, and a pleasant *Question* left unresolv'd, when by an *Act* of this sitting *Parliament* the *Institution's* *Damn'd*, and the final Decision of the Case committed to the *Common Hangman*. Well: Forward.

[B] **VV** E are assur'd from the *Nature* of Pag. 12.
a Vow to God; and from the A miserable shift.
Case of *Saul*, *Zedekiah*, and others, that it would be a terrible thing to us to Violate it on that pretence.]

NOTE II.

MArque now the miserable shift these people make; how Ignorant they are even in their *Own Trade*: for, *Art* there is in *dabbling*. They must not Violate the Covenant, upon pretence of *Unlawful Institution*.]

The *Question* is not Here; the *Lawfulness*,

The Co-
venant
not bin-
ding.

or *Unlawfulness* of the *Power Imposing*; but the *Liberty* of the *Party Swearing*, as to the *Drift*, and *Subject* of the *Oath*. Suppose the *Enforcers* of the *Covenant*, had prest d a *General Oath* upon the *Nation* obliging every *Man* only *to wash his hands before he went to Dinner*. The *Imposition* had been *Unlawful*: — as the *Act* of an *Usurping Power*. The *Taking* of it had been *unlawful* likewise, as, in some measure, an *Allowance* of that *Usurpation*: — Yet having sworn to do a thing, at my own *choyce* to *Do*, or *let alone*, till I had bound my self to do it, That *Oath's* obliging; yet not so *Binding*, but by a subsequent *Command* from the *Supreme*, and *Legal Magistrate* That *Obligation* may be *Cancell'd*. The *Reason's* This. I cannot dispose of *another's Right*; of my *Own* I may. My *Oath* cannot operate beyond my *Power*, and *Freedom*; so far as I am *Free*, it binds me, but where my *Superiour* thinks fit to *determine* That *Freedom*, the *Bond* ceases. *Parentes* (says *Amesius*) *Mariti, Domini, Principes, irrita pronunciare possunt, vel Juramenta, vel Vota, à Filiis, Uxoribus, Servis, Subditis facta, sine ipsorum Consensu, in iis Rebus, quæ ipsorum Potestati subjiciuntur.*] *Fathers, Husbands, Masters, and Princes*, may disengage their *Children, Wives, Servants, and Subjects*, from what *Oaths* or *Vowes*—soever contracted without their consent, touching matters

Amesius.
de Consc.
lib. 4. q.
11.

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matters subjected to their Authority.

Now to their *Cases* of *Saul*, and *Zedekiah* :
The former whereof is of so wilde an Application, I know not what they drive at in it ;
The Other I confess is a little more perspicuously beside the purpose.

In our Case, the People enter into a Covenant, without, and against the King ; What passage in the story of *Saul* our Reformers intend for a Match to This, I cannot Imagine.

Saul binds the People by an Oath to fast *Sauls Case* till Evening ; (1 Sam. 14. 24.) *Jonathan* examined, knowing nothing of the Oath *tasts* a little Honey (v. 27.) *Saul* for This resolves to put *Jonathan* to death ; (v. 44.) and the People rescue him. *What's this to us ?* Wee'll try again.

Jonathan and *David* made a Covenant : 1 Sam. 18. 3. (No Scotch Covenant I hope) The business was This ; *David* had newly kill'd the *Philistins*, and *Jonathan* transported with the Bravery of the Person, and the Action, strikes a League of Friendship with him.

Dauids Victory being celebrated in a Popular and Triumphal Song, that [*Saul* had slain his Thousand, and *David* his Ten Thousand] from that day forward (says the Text) *Saul* had an eye upon *David*. 1 Sam. 18. 9.] *Jonathan*

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than acquaints David with his Fathers evil purpose, David minds Jonathan of his Covenant of Friendship, (1. Sam. 20. 8.) and in the 42. verse of the same chapter, the Covenant is explain'd, [Jonathan said to David, Go in peace: that which we have sworn both of us in the name of the Lord, (saying, The Lord be between thee and me, and between thy seed, and my seed;) let it stand for ever.]

Thus far, there's no Proportion; the one is a Personal Covenant; extending onely to matter of Kindness; the other is a Publique League, of Opposition, and of Violence.

Since This is nothing to our business, it must be That which follows, or nothing at all: Now see the Sequel; which, if any thing, makes the Case worse.

David flees (Chap. 22.) and a malecontented Party gathers to him. Saul Hunts him; Jonathan finds him in the Wood, and comforts him, saying: Fear not, for the hand of Saul my Father shall not find thee. (here's no Resistance.) So they again made a Covenant before the Lord, &c.]

During the League betwixt this Pair of Noble Friends, David asks Counsel of the Lord in all his Publique Actions; [Shall I go and smite the Philistines?] (Chapt. 23. verse 2.) and the Lord answer'd David, Go and

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and smite the Philistines, and save Keilah.] David discomfits the Philistines, and saves Keilah: Saul marches towards him, David again applies himself to God to know if the men of Keilah would deliver him up or no? it was returned, they would. So David fled, and afterward had Saul twice at his mercy, whom as the Lords Anointed, he still feared to touch.

I have here trac'd the story at Length, and now let the Reformers chuse what use they'll make of it. This part of Scripture has been often tortur'd in favour of the late Rebellion, but for the Covenant, they might as well have quoted an Indenture; so that either the Reformers business is to justify the Quarrel, or to abuse the Bible.

Concerning the Case of Zedekiah, take it in short. The Case of Zedekiah. Jerusalem was taken by the King of Babel, and Zedekiah carried away Prisoner, his Eyes being first put out by Nebuchadnezzar. Zedekiah Rebelled (says the Text) against the King of Babel, (2 Kings 24. 29.) who made him King in the stead of Jehojakim, his Uncle, who was carried away in Captivity from Jerusalem, to Babel. The Provocations to that Judgement are found at large in the Prophet Jeremiah, to be These; Idolatry, Rebellion, and Breach of Covenant: But Breach of Covenant is the Question, and Zedekiah's the Case, Agreed. 13. Thus

Jerem. 34. 13. Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel, God made I made a Covenant with your Fathers in the day that I brought them forth out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondmen, saying;

The Co- 14. At the end of seven years, let ye go
venant it every man his Brother, an Hebrew, which
self. hath been sold unto thee; and when he hath served thee six years, thou shalt let him go free from thee: but your Fathers harkened not unto me, neither inclined their ear.

Zedekiahs 15. And ye were now turned, and had done
Covenant. right in my sight, in proclaiming liberty every man to his Neighbour, and ye had made a Covenant before me in the house which is called by my Name.

And Re- 16. But ye turned and polluted my Name,
volt. and caused every man his Servant, and every man his Handmaid, whom ye had set at liberty at their pleasure, to return, and brought them into subjection, to be unto you for Servants, and for Handmaids.

For the 17. Therefore thus saith the Lord, Ye have
Breach not harkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty every one to his Brother, &c. —

he is Pu- 21. And Zedekiah King of Judah, and his
nished. Princes will I give into the hand of their Enemies, and into the hand of them that seek their life, and into the hand of the King of Babylons Army.

Now

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II

Now here's the Case: God having made a Covenant with the Israelites, King Zedekiah makes a Covenant with the People, for the performance of That Covenant. Breach of Faith was the Sin that drew on their grievous Punishment.

Can our Covenanters now shew us a Text for the Scottish Discipline? or that the late King entred into Covenant with the People to Observe it? Can our Judaizing Brethren shew us but a Levitical Law yet for our money? or dare they but pretend, that the Jurors understood what they swore to do? In short, here's the Difference, They Covenanted to observe a Levitical Constitution, and Ours Covenanted to destroy the Fifth Commandment.

The Case does not hold.

There is another Covenant mention'd in the Prophet Ezekiel, which is much fitter for Their Case: the Covenant of the **Rebellious House**, that after Oath and Covenant of Allegiance to the King of Babel, Rebelled, and sent Embassadors into Egypt, (Scotland I had like to have said) that they might give him (Zedekiah) Horses, and much People, &c.] That blessed Combination, and Our Covenant are of a Family.

The very Case.

Ezek. 17.

Ezek. 17.

15.

I have

I have been large upon these *Precedents*; to shew how grossly they abuse the very Word of God: and truly 'tis no wonder, for Those People to discover *Antichrist* in a Ceremony, that can draw arguments for *Rebellion* out of the Bible. They Proceed.

A Pres-
byterian
Oracle.

[C] **T**Hough we are far from thinking that it obligeth us to any evil, or to go beyond our places and callings to do good, much less to resist Authority (to which it doth oblige us) yet doth it undoubtedly bind us to forbear our own consent to those luxuriences of Church-Government, which we there renounced, and for which no divine Institution can be pretended.]

NOTE, III.

THese words would have look'd better from a *Pagan Oracle*, then from a *Gospel-Ministry*. Let any man either say what they can mean, but *Mischief*; or name That *Mischief* which (for ought we know) they may not intend.

The Co-
venant an
abjuring
Oath.

What was that *Covenant* which These people so much reverence, even in the Infamous *Alshes*, but an Oath of *Anti-canonical Obedience*,

ence, and of *Anti-Monarchical Allegiance?*
A Religious Abjuration of the King and the Church. — *A Perjury, consecrated in the Pulpit;* — *A League asserted by Bloudy Hands, and Fire and Sword* were their best Arguments.

In summe; *What that Covenant produc'd. These men Intend:* they own as much, and 'twere ill manners to contradict them. Nay they adore the very Reliques of the *Martyr'd Idol.*

They will not go beyond their Places, and Callings.] So said the *Solemn Fopp* it self: and under that pretext, pray'ye how far went they? for they profess so far they'll Go again.

A thorough Reformation is their Business then. That is to say, could they but Pack a *Presbyterian House of Commons* (which the *Sovereign People* should call a *Parliament*) to reform the State, they'd undertake the Ordering of the Church Themselves, and there's the *Thorough-Reformation.*

If This be not a Justification of the last Rebellion, and a fair step toward another, I understand not English.

They say the Covenant does not oblige them to any evil. But in the Covenant-sense that's Good, which in a Legal, and Common sense is evil.

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evil. Make them the Judges once again, and they shall think *another war as Lawful*, as they did the *Former*.

In their *Places and Callings.* *They will not Resist Authority neither.*] (they say) so they told us of *Old*, but they *misplac'd* it shrewdly. 'Tis but taking his *Majesties Authority* into the *Faction*, and Throwing his *Person* into a *Prison* again, and that *Plan* is made up too.

Now if a man had *Lilly's Devil*; — for none but a *Presbyterian Familiar* is able to help us out. —

Much less to resist Authority, (to which it doth oblige us, &c.)

Quere.

The Question here, is how to understand the *Parentthesis*: whether they mean that the *Covenant* obliges them to *Authority*, or to *Resist* it, I am a Traytor if I comprehend them.

We come now, to the *binding* part of the *Covenant*. *They must not consent* (say they) to those *Luxuriences* of *Church-Government* which they there, *Renounc'd*, &c.]

If they must not *Consent*, may they not let them *Alone*? No, no, they'll tell us, 'tis their *Calling* to reform them. I demand, *Will they consent to the Civil Government, then?*

If

If they do *That*; the *Law* provides a *Punishment* for such meddling *Reformers*; and 'tis in vain to think of *setting Presbytery*; before they have (effectually) *Destroy'd Monarchy*. But these *Gentlemen* know the way to *Confusion*, without a *Guide*.

By their [*Luxuriences*] they understand, An *As-*
Prelates, and all appendents to the *Hierarchy*. front to
These they have *Renounc'd*, they say, and by the *Parlia-*
their *Covenant* they are still obliged to make ment.
good their *Disclaim*. This *Boldness* requires
rather the *Severity* of the *Law*, then dint of
Argument: 'To prefer a *Schismatical*
League to an *Act* of *Parliament*:— the
skimm of the *People* to the *Supreme Autho-*
rity of the *Nation*.

Let the gravest of their *Galloping Lectu-*
rers answer me onely to This one *Question*,
Where lies the Last appeal; according to the
Constitution of *England*?

If in the *King*; (as what honest man
doubts it) They are *Judg'd* already, let them
be quiet. If in the *Parliament*, they are
Over-Rul'd There too;— the *Covenant's*
gone. If in the *People*, why do they contra-
dict themselves, and *Petition* his Majesty? if
in the *Presbyterian Pastors*; why do they *Sup-*
plicate the *Bishops*?

As to the point of *Divine Institution*, 'tis
worn *Thrid-Bare*. But where's the *Divine*
Institution of a *White-Cap* under a *Black*! of

a Cloak in a Pulpit? of Reviling Bishops; and Speaking evil of Dignities: of the Heart-breaking Humm's and Haws; and the doleful tunes they Teach in?

Their next Period is a Bobb to the Cavaliers: let the Brethren make their best on't.

[D] **N**Ot presuming to meddle with the Consciences of those many of the Nobility, and Gentry, and Others, that adhered to his late Majesty in the late unhappy Wars: who at their Composition took the Vow and Covenant. We only crave your Majesties clemency to our selves and others, who believe themselves to be under its obligations. And God forbid that we that are the Ministers of the Word of Truth should do any thing to encourage your Majesties Subjects to cast off the Conscience of an Oath.]

NOTE. IV.

Marque the transcendent Confidence, and Weakness of these People.

They will not meddle with the Cavaliers Consciences, that took the Covenant.] Did they not meddle with them neither to make them take it? They put them to this Choice, either

The Reformers
tenderness
touching
Oaths.

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to swear, or *sterve*; and in that Desperate Extremity, divers submitted to their accursed *Covenant*. 'Tis true they did, and they are bound to a *Repentance* for't. But what's the portion then of those *Impenitents* that were the *Barbarous Enforcers* of it?

Were *Lucifer* himself *Incarnate*, and a *Subject*, would he not blush to treat his *Sovereign* with their *Arguments*? Observe.

They mind the King how bloodily they used his *Friends* by the obligation of that *Covenant*, by which they likewise ruin'd his *Royal Father*: and in the same Breath, they desire his Majesty to believe that all was Matter of *Conscience*: They plead, the *Covenant's* not *discharg'd*; and in effect they Fairly tell their *Gracious Sovereign*, that they are oblig'd to do now as they did before.

The boldness of the Faction.

Now see the *Weakness* of these People; while they Begg this, they stir the strongest *Provocation*, and most *unanswerable Reason* to Deny it. They labour to involve All in an *Equal Guilt*, and to Confound the lewdest *Villenes* in Nature, with *Common Frailties*.

Their weakness.

But *Hets*, a word to all sorts of People that ever took their *Covenant*.

Some knew not what they did, and were to Blame to swear they knew not what. Let
C those

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those of that *Form* ask themselves, if ever they intended by *that Vow*, to raise a *War* against the *King*, and overturn the *Church*. They are now *Free*, and *Pardon'd*, and if they are not *Mad*, they'll say their *Prayers*, and be *Quiet*.


Such as Engag'd through *Faction*, *Malice*, or *Ambition*; I have little to say to their *Consciences*. Methinks, if the *Kings Mercy* cannot make them *Honest*, *Experience* should make them *Wise*: But they are *Dangerous* People to deal with, we'll to the *next*.

A Third sort there is, that to *save their stakes*, *sat still*, and *look'd on*. Those cannot but abhor the very thought of Repeating what they *did*, and *suffered*: especially in agreement with these persons, that now declare the *Covenant* against the *Late King*, to be *Binding* against *this*. (for that's the *Logique* on't.)

There are a *Fourth Sort*, that having engaged their *Lives* and *Estates* in the *King's service*, *Sank* by the *Fortune* of the *Warre*, and being left a naked *Prey* to an *insulting* and *merciless enemy*, were forc'd to sad *Conditions* for their *Bread*, and *Families*. Now in requital for the *Plagues* they have brought upon us already; they are soliciting for *leave* to make us yet more miserable, and to have us declared for *villains* by an Allowance of their *Treasons*: A thing *Impossible* for so *Generous*

a Prince, to Grant, but wondrous Easie for so Imperious a Faction to Demand.

And *who* are the *Petitioners* all this while, but most of them the *Old stagers*? A man would think 'twere time now, for their *Reverences* to give over their *jugling Divinity*; — their *Quailpiping* in a *Pulpit* to catch *silly women*; — and fall at last to their *Prayers* in *Earnest*.

But God forbid (they cry) that the Ministers of the Word of Truth, should do any thing to encourage his Majesties Subjects to cast off the Conscience of an Oath.] 

Let the Heads that are *Gone Blush* for those they have left behind them. The Conscience of an Oath, do they say? Let the Three Nations rise against them; and tell how many hundred Thousand persons these *Hypocrites* have forc't to swear against their *Profess'd Consciences*. But drive it Homer yet. This is to say, that *All that acted in the late war according to the Covenant, are bound to do the same Things over again*. There is a huge deal of *Folly* in this *Assertion*, and as it seems to me, a *Spice of Treason*. Does it not encourage the People to adhere to a *Rebellious Principle*?

There is (says the Lord St. Albans) a thing in an *Indictment*, called an *Inuvendo*, you must take heed how you *Becken*, or make signs upon

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the King in a Dangerous sense.] This is a shrew'd Becken as I take it, to excite a Tumult to justify a Rebellious vow, and oppose a Pedantique Libell to an Act of Parliament.

[E] **T**ill the Covenant was decry'd as an Almanack out of date, and its obligation taken to be null, that odious Fact could never have been perpetrated against your Royal Father, nor your Majesty have been so long expuls'd from your Dominions. And the obligation of the Covenant upon the consciences of the Nation, was not the weakest Instrument of your Return.]

NOTE. V.

That Odious Fact they speak of, was the Kings Murther; which they that shot at him, were not less Guilty of, then that Monster, that sever'd his Sacred Head from his Body. 'Tis the Consent that makes the Sin; Hitting or Missing does not one jote alter the Quality of the Action.

But has any man the Face to mention Loyalty, and the Covenant, in the same Day? The Marquis of Montross was Murther'd, expressly for his Loyalty to the King as a Deser-

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four of the Covenant, and by a Publique Ordinance 'twas made Death for any man to serve his Majesty having first taken the Covenant. They that first Voied War against the King, were every whit as Criminal, as that Mock-Court of Justice that Condemn'd him. In Fine; the Independents murder'd CHARLES STUART but the Presbyterians Kill'd the KING.

Loyalty
made
Death,
according
to the Co-
venant

What is a Prince without his Negative Voice? the Power of Life and Death, and the Militia? That is, what is a King, without the Essentials of Royalty; but a mere Name, and Property?

But till the Covenant was decry'd, as an old Almanack, and the Obligation taken for Null, we are to take for Granted, all went well; and so far our Reformers plead the Covenant Binding still.

Was not the Last King Persecuted, De-thron'd, Robb'd, &c. — according to the Covenant? so by the Consequence of the Reformers Doctrine, may This King be Treated likewise.

Nor had His Majesty been so long expelled, they say.]

Go to then; Let these Gentlemen produce (from First to Last of the Quarrel) any Proposals from the Presbyterian Party (in Power) either to His Majesty, or his late Blessed Father, that are not worse then Banishment.

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And for the *Covenants* bringing in the *King*: — they hung it up, and tiew'd his *Name* in't, to gull the People with it, as they had done *before*.

Did they not after This, exclude both from the *Next Convention*, and the *Militia*, all the *Kings Actual Adherents*, and their *Sons*, to get the *Power* once more into the hands of their own *Faction*? But the next Choyce prov'd other then They expected, and when they saw they could not *hinder* His Majesty, they seem'd to *help* him.

These are Distastful stories, but 'tis the pleasure of the *Reforming Faction* to move the *Dispute*; and by a *needless Challenge*, and *Appeal*, to affront the *Law*, the *King*, and all that *serv'd* him, in *Opposition* to their *Covenant*. If *They* are in the *Right*, (as they proclaim they are) then consequently *Wee* are *Traytors*, and our Gracious *Master* is no *King*.

I do but take up the *Defensue*, and I hope a *Cavalier* may say hee's *Honest* yet, though some will have it *dangerous* to say hee's *Poor*: Reserving still a true *Respect*, and *Kindness* for all such *Presbyterians* as love His Majesty, whom I consider as *Select Persons*, and *distinguished* from the Notion of the *Party*.

It were a good deed now to give the world a taste of a *Covenanting spirit*: and truly I'll venture

venture at it. He is a *Rabbi* too I assure ye ;
One that gives *Bishops*, *Ceremonies*, and *Common-prayer* no *Quarter* ; no, nor his *Majesty*
neither, but that he has the grace (as *Sir Francis Bacon* says) to *Speak seditious matter in*
Parables, or by Tropes, or Examples.] In
fine, the Gentleman is a *Reformer*, of the
First Rank.

Upon *Sept. 24. 1656.* he preached before
the *Parliament*, (as they call'd it) upon this
Text : [*Kiss the Son, lest he be Angry*] *Page 23.*
You may find these Words, if you can find
him, and if you cannot, I can.

Worthy Patriots, you that are our Rulers in *W. I.*
this Parliament, 'tis often said, we live in
Times wherein we may be as good as We
please : wherein we enjoy in purity and plenty
the Ordinances of Jesus Christ. Prayed be
God for this, even that God who hath deli-
vered us from the imposition of Prelatical In-
novations, Altar-genusflections and cringings,
with crossings, and all that popish trash and
trumpery. And truly (I speak no more then what
I have often thought & said) The remobal *A taste of*
of those insupportable burdens coun- *the Re-*
terbails for the Blood and Treasure *forming*
shed and spent in these late distracti- *Sp'it.*
ons. (Nor did I as yet ever hear of any
godly men that desired, were it possible, to pur-
chase

The Kings
Murder
just.fied.

chase their friends or money again, at so dear a rate, as with the return of these, to have those soul-burnding, Antichristian yokes re-imposed upon us: And if any such there be, I am sure that desire is no part of their godliness, and I PROFESSE MYSELF IN THAT TO BE NONE OF THE NUMBER.

→ The Odious Fact (they talk of) was already perpetrated, yet does this Gentleman professe, that to redeem the Life of our Martyr'd Sovereign, and gather up again all the Christian blood had been spilt, (if it were possible) he would not do it, to have Prelates, and Ceremonies where they were again.

Here's Covenant-Divinity for you: the Gospel of our New Evangelists: and this Divine is now one of the Eminent Sticklers against Bishops. If any man say 'twas Conscience, I could tell him a Tale of a certain Petition: but wee'll scatter no words.

While my hand's in, take one more; a Publique Preacher now in the Town too, and a troubler of the Church-Government. Upon Novemb. 29. 1648. he preach'd before the Commons, and preis'd the Murder of his Sacred Majesty in these Words.

Think

Think not to save your selves by an un-
 righteous saving of them; who are the Lords
 and the Peoples known Enemies. You may not
 imagine to obtain the favour of those against
 whom you will not do Justice; For certainly,
 if ye act not like Gods in this particular, against
 men truly obnoxious to Justice, they will be like
 Devils against you. Observe that place,
 1 Kings 22. 31. compared with chap. 20. It
 is said in chap. 20. that the King of Syria
 came against Israel, and by the mighty power of
 God, he and his Army were overthrown, and
 the King was taken Prisoner. Now the mind
 of God was (which he then discovered onely
 by that present providence) that Justice should
 have been executed upon him, but it was not;
 whereupon, the Prophet comes with ashes upon
 his face, and waited for the King of Israel in
 the way where he should return; and as the
 King passed by, he cryed unto him, Thus saith
 the Lord, Because thou hast let go a man
 whom I appointed for destruction, therefore
 thy life shall go for his life. Now see how the
 King of Syria, after this, answers Ahab's love:
 About three years after Israel and Syria en-
 gage in a new War, and the King of Syria,
 gives command unto his Souldiers, that they
 should fight neither against small nor great,
 but against the King of Israel. Benhadads
 life was once in Ahabs hand, and he ventured
 Gods

G. C.


 vers. 42. of
 Chap. 20.

 Chap. 21.
 v. 31.

The Ap-
plication.

Gods displeasure to let him go: but see how Benhadad rewards him for it, Fight neither against small nor great, but against the King of Israel. Honourable and Worthy, if God do not lead you to do Justice upon those that have been the great Actors in shedding innocent Blood, never think to gain their love by sparing of them; For they will, if opportunity be ever offered, return again upon you; and then they will not fight against the poor and mean ones, but against those that have been the Fountain of that Authority and Power which have been improved against them.

It is no wonder to find Rebellion in a Nation where Murther and Treason are the Dictates of the Pulpit: — where Surplices are Scandals, and such Discourses, none; and where the Kings Murtherers passe for Gods Ministers.

I know how close this Freedom sticks to some that have a Power to do me Mischief; and I forecast the worst that can befall me for it: Wherefore, whatever it be, I'm not surpriz'd, for I expect it. But to proceed.

Page 12.
The Cove-
nant Re-
viv'd.

[F]WE therefore humbly beseech your Majesty (with greater importunity then we think we should do for our lives) That you would have mercy on the Souls and Consciencs of your People, and will not suffer us to be tempted to the violation

violation of such solemn Vows, and this for nothing, when an expedient is before you that will avoid it, without any detriment to the Church; nay, to its honour and advancement.

NOTE. VI.

Observe here 2. or 3. bold, and bloody Intimations.

First; that the Souls and Consciences of the People lye at Stake.

Next; that the King's Denial were great Cruelty: Especially considering the smallness of the thing they Ask; the Honour and advantage of what they offer.

Thirdly; the Obligation of Their solemn Vow.

To the First; We have elsewhere discussed the point of Conscience, but we are Here to Note how this suggestion tends to Tumult and Sedition. The Sense it bears to the People, is This: Stick to your Covenant, or, be Damned: but in the Sense of Conscience, Law, and Reason; it sounds the contrary: — Stick to your Covenant, and be Damned. Sedition.

By what Law were the People freed from their

their *Allegiance*, and made the *Judges*, and *Reformers* of the *Government*? *Well*; but *they have sworn to do it, and they must keep their Oath.*] Put case they had sworn to *Fire* the *City*. At This Rate 'tis but *Swearing First*, and then pretend a *Conscience* of the *Oath*, to carry any thing.

The second Intimation subjects the *Piety*, and *Good nature* of his *Majesty* to a *Question*; as who should say; *What? Will the King destroy so many Thousand Souls of his poor People for a matter of Nothing?* Marque now their Matter of *Nothing*.

A matter of nothing. It cost the late *Kings Life*; the best *Bloud* in the *Nation*; the *Ruine* of *Church* and *State*: a long *Rebellion*; ——— and *Treasure* not to be *Compted*. (This they make *Nothing* of) And for the *Honour* they propose to the *Church*; 'tis but a *Back-look*, and we find it.

Now to the *Obligation* of their *Covenant*. That which the *Law* makes *Treason*, They make *Conscience*; and in effect they urge, that they are bound to a *Rebellion*: for 'tis no lesse to *attempt* what they have *sworn* to do: which is to *Repeat* what they have already *done*.

But what they are *bound* to by the *Covenant*, will from the *Letter* of the *Covenant* best appear.

pear. Where, in the *second Branch*, they **Swear, without Respect of Persons,** to endeavour the Extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, Superstition, &c. So that the King himself is not excepted, if standing in the way betwixt Those Matters which they call *Luxuriences of Church-Government*, and their pretended Reformation. The sense of the Covenant.

To make it yet more evident, that their design is *Factions*; They Ask —

THat the Youth of the Nation may have just Liberty as well as the Elder. Proposals pag. 24. If they be engaged in the Universities, and their Liberties there cut off in their beginning, they cannot afterwards be Free, &c.

NOTE VII.

TO see the *Providence* of these good mens *Consciences*! Their Care extends as well to Those that never took the *Covenant*, and looks still forward, to the *Scruples* of the yet unborn.

What work this *Motly* would soon make in the *Universities*, let any sober man Imagine: when every *Stubborn*, and *Uninstruct'd* Boy shall have the *Freedom* to controul, and
over-

A Supplement to

over-rule the Orders of his *Mother*. The *Streams* must needs be *Foul* that flow from a *Corrupted Fountain*.

Just such another *Project* was That of the *Long House of Commons*; — I mean their offer of *Freedome* to all *Prentices* that would leave their *Trades*, and serve the (pretended) *Parliament*. That *Liberty* may start a *Faction*, but hardly settle a *Religion*. What *Publick Peace* can be expected; when the *Schools of Unity and Order* are become a *Nurcery of Schisme*?

But These are men will take no *Nay*; for if his *Majesty* denies them, marke the *End* on't.

Proposals
pag. 12.

Sould we lose the opportunity of our desired *Reconciliation and Union*, it astonisheth us to foresee what doleful effects our divisions would produce, which we will not so much as mention in particular, lest our words should be misunderstood.

And seeing all this may be safely and easily prevented, We humbly beseech the Lord in mercy to vouchsafe to your Majesty, an heart to discern aright of Time and Judgement.]

NOTE.

NOTE. VIII.

B Lesse us from a Gun! *Should we lose the Opportunity?* And then their Prayer at last; that his Majesty may [*discern aright of Time, &c.*]

Certainly these Folks would have said to the King — [*While it is called to day harden not your heart*] but that 'tis *Common-Prayer*. Or do they dream themselves at work again with the Poor Cavaliers? and mean, that if his Majesty come not In by such a time, he is not to be admitted to his Composition? Are these the men of Reverence that must Teach us *Maners* toward God Almighty, and are yet to learn it *Themselves* towards his Vicegerent?

He that makes any thing from the Collation, of [*Opportunity,*] and [*Time,*] but a *Cautionary Menace*; — let him lend me his Spectacles. *A Menace.* But the coherence cleers it, *Should we lose* (say they) *the opportunity of our desired Reconciliation, and Union.*]

Must it be *Now*, or *Never* then? and their own way, or *None*? Is it not *Reconciliation*, if They *Return* to the Church? and *Unity*
if

if they *Agree* with it? A *Child* runs from his *Mother*, and cries they are *Fall'n out*. They cannot comply with *Ceremonies*: — nor the *Church* with *Schisme*.

The Re-
formers
Foresight.

Well; but put the Case they Lose this Opportunity, then forsooth [*it astonishes us* (they say) *to foresee what* doleful effects *our Divisions would produce.*]

Just so did *Peters* foresee the *Death* of the late *King*: — *Judas*; the *Betraying* of our *Saviour*; and so did I my self foresee the *Printing* of this *Paper*, just as these *Gentlemen* foresee *confusion*; or as men commonly foresee *Eating* when they are *Hungry*.

If the *Foresight* (indeed) *astonishes Them*; the *Prospect* cannot but be *Dreadful*: for *only Hell transcends these Horrors which these bold men have beheld with Pleasure*: And in good truth, *That* may be it: for he that has *Murder*, and *Rebellion* at his *Back*, does commonly *Phanſy Fire* and *Brimstone* before him.



These *Holy*, and *Fastidious* *Scrupulists*; — these same *spiritual Surgeons*, that *Live* by *dressing wounds* of their own *making*; — must understand, we have *some skill* in *Probing* of a *Conscience*, too. If they are *Mortify'd* *throughout*, that's not *Our fault*; but if they have

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have any *Feeling Left*, wee'll *Quicken* it.

Now leaving them to their *Astonishments*, wee'll to the *foreseen Product* of our *Divisions*; [*Doleful Effects*,] they say. The Prophet *Jonas* his [*Yet within Forty days* —] had scarce a sadder sound. It may be any thing: — *War*, another *Covenant*; *Famine*, *Sequestration*; *Truce-breaking*, *Decimation*: In fine, any thing, and now at last we are left in the *Dark* to grope it out.

Doleful Effects; (they say) which we will not so much as mention in Particular, lest our words should be misunderstood.

These good men are wonderfully put to't for want of *Expression*; the thing would imply *Musing*, and They are afraid it should be taken for *Treason*. No *honest* apprehension could in Their Case be *Dangerous*. What hazard of *mis-construction* were it, to mention any *Trouble of Mind* Imaginable? But if it tends to mischief of *Action*, That may prove *perilous* indeed. More *Gunning*, beyond *Controversie*, and their *Sagacities* smell the *Powder*. The People will *Rebell* they think; that's *English*, and the *Truth* they are loth to *Speak*.

To lay their *Souls* as *Naked* now as their The Fa-
Bodies came into the *World*, I shall here *open* laid
Prove, (or I deceive my self) that These *Peo-* open.

D

ple

ple are the Betrayers of the Publique Peace :
and of the Office of their Ministry.

Seditious.

If they fore-see any Seditious Consequence likely to arise from his Majesties Refusal : why do they not rather in Private Supplicate the King to Grant, and in Publique, Charme the People to Submit ; then so to Plead, and Justifie the Disagreement to the King, that their Arguments, and Importunities may be overheard by the People ? They First and openly avow the Popular Cause, and shake the head Then at the Danger of it : giving a Double Encouragement to the Multitude , as well from the Equity of the Matter, as from the Strength of the Party.

Calumnious.

Upon the whole, what are their Libellous, and Creeping Night-works, but Poysonous Calumnies against the King ; and mean, Incensing Flatteries toward the People ? Or in a word, sneaking Complaints, as if his Sacred Majesty would not grant, what with Conscience, Honour, and Safety he cannot deny ? Whereas the Sun's not clearer, then the pure Contrary. For ; the King denies them nothing, but what with Conscience, Honour, and Safety, he cannot grant.

They Demand Presbytery, that is ; the confused exercise of it, and Liberty to the Minister of Praying at pleasure : which being admitted, makes Divine Service but a Spiritual scuffle ; the one half of the Congregation Pray-

Praying for that which the other Curses.

Against *This Proposition*, his Majesty stands engaged by Oath, Honour, and Judgement: being Perswaded in his Reason, and Obliged by the Other Two.

They pretend next, the continuing virtue of their Covenant; (which never had any) wherein his Majesty can hardly graisfy them, without blasting the Glory of his blessed Fathers Memory: the Justice of his Cause, and without shaking the Foundation of his Imperial Title.

Their Reasons, I have un-Reason'd already, and when the Nameless Divines of the Church Invisible, shall vouchsafe their Answer, I shall dispose my self to receive it.

But nothing can be pleasanter then to hear them talk of their Confinns the People. (by Britannicus his Leave) Alas! their Sowness of discipline, and the Peoples freedom of Constitution are Fire and Water. The people may endure to hear them Talk of Liberty, but the exercise of their Tyranny is intolerable. To have every Parish haunted with a Phantome; — every Church turned into a House of Correction; — and one man excommunicated for a walk upon the Lords-day, while Another is Canonic'd for a Murther. I do not plead for Impunity of Sinners, but for a pious differencing of Matters disputable from

D 2 crying

crying sins: for Impartiality in the Pulpit; and Charity to all men: — for Preaching Damnation to those that Resist, as well as Caution to those that are to Obey.

The Expedient to prevent these mischiefs, is a Synodical Government; wherein they beseech the Lord in mercy to vouchsafe to his Majesty an heart to discern aright of Time, and Judgement.]

This is, in plainer termes; to tell the King, that 'tis his best course to make use of a Seasonable Offer.

Let This suffice for their Proposals.

Some three or four days after the Publishing of these above-mention'd Proposals, out comes a single sheet, in form of a Petition to his Majesty, from the Commissioned Ministers.

'Tis likely that this was drawn from them by a general rumour then current, of a severe Declaration already in the Press against their other Pamphlets: for having so notoriously overshot themselves in the Rest, they mend the matter in This, by giving the same thing a fairer dress.

Page 4.

[A] *I F we should sin against God (say they) because wee are commanded, who shall answer for us, or save us from his Justice? And*

And we humbly crave, that it may be no just
Gravamen of our dissent, that thereby we sup-
pose Superiours may erre, seeing it is but sup-
posing them to be men not yet in Heaven.]

And again, [B] *We know that Conscientious* Page 5.
men will not consent to the Practise of things in
their Judgement Unlawful, &c.]

NOTE IX.

[A] *S*aint *Augustine* resolves this Point
exceeding well; *Reum Regem facit*
(says he) *Iniquitas Imperandi, Innocentem*
Subditum Ordo Serviendi] Let the Governour
account for an unjust Command, but the Or-
der of Obedience saves the Subject Harmless.
This must be understood of Matters not sim-
ply Wicked.

Where we doubt, on the One hand, and are
sure on the Other, beyond Question, the surest
side is Best. We are sure that we are to Obey,
if the thing be not Unlawful, and we are not
sure that the Thing is Unlawful. I must but
touch upon This; If the Government offend
some Particular Persons, 'tis hard they cannot
agree, but let those Particulars march off: for
They offend the Government. and it is better,
that some suffer by an Imposition, then All by a
Rebellion.

The safe
way is
best.

A Supplement to

They offer to *Dispute*; and then they pass for *mighty men* with the *people*. But what's the *Question*? Onely forlooth, whether I Think *This*, or *That* Lawful: And if I say, I do, it is so; and no matter what the *Law* says to the *Contrary*. What I believe, binds me; and every Man being Free to pretend what Belief he pleases, every man's *Private Humour* becomes a *Law*.

They Argue, thar *Superiours may Erre*. They may so; but theit *Errorrs* are no *Forfeiture* of their *Superiority*. Cannot *Inferiours* erre too? So that their own claim brings the Issue of this *Strife* but to a *Drawn Battle*. When *Subjects* question the Proceedings of their *Governours*; they do not so much tax their *mistakes*, as *Usurp* their *Authority*; and for some *Slip* perhaps in the *Exercise* of *Government* destroy the *Order* of it.

[B] *We know that Conscientious men will not consent, &c.*] They borrow here, the *Apostles Rhetorique*. [King Agrippa believest thou the *Prophets*? I know that thou believest.] They seem to take for *Granted*, what they are now endeavouring to *perswade* them to. These are but hints to the *Common-People*, to say their *Consciencs* cannot submit to the *Law*, and then there's a *Party* made against the *King*.

Soon

Soon after the Publishing of their *Petition for Peace*, came forth a pretended *Account of all the Proceedings* betwixt the *Commissioned Divines* concerning the *Liturgy*. Not to insist upon the *weakness* of their *Reasoning*, I shall onely produce one *Mistake of Memory*, (I had like to have given it a worse name.)

The Bishops urge, that [*while the Liturgy was duly observ'd, we liv'd in Peace, since that was laid aside*] — the contrary. Now bleis the *Modesty* of the *Replicants*.

BUt Really hath Liberty to forbear, pro-
 duced such Divisions as you mention? vines Ac-
 The Licence, or Connivence that was granted Count p. 8.
 to Heretiques, Apostates, and foul-mouth'd
 Raylers against the Scripture, Ministry, and
 all God's Ordinances indeed bred Confusions in
 the Land.

NOTE X.

VVould not this scandalous Recital of
 their old Forgeries against the Go-
 vernment: — This Re-charge of our late
 Gracious Sovereign: and Imputation of the
 late War to the King's Party, (for There
 D 4 Their

A Supplement to

Their *Malice* fixes it) make a man lay the very *Roots* of the *Rebellion Naked*; and trace the *Project* up to the very *Dore* of the *Reforming Conclave*?

Nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi, &c.

Do not we know the *Scotch Cabale*, and the *Confederate English*; the *Pack* that hunted the *Earl of Strafford*? Yes, and the *Beagles* too, that Bayted the *Arch-Bishop*.

[But Really, hath *Liberty* to forbear produced such divisions? &c.] Goodly, Goodly! your *Reverences* are *Gamesome*: Yes, Really it has.

Are not *Knaves* and *Fools* the greater part of the *World*? and in the *State of Freedom*, they require, Those are the men we make our *Governours*. Without This *Liberty of Freedom*, where had been their *separate Assemblies*? Their *Seditious Conventicles*; Their *Anti-Episcopal Lectures*, and without These, their *Desolating Reformation*? Were we not in the high-way to *Unity*, when *Churches* were turn'd into *Stables*, and houses of *Infamy* supplied the place of *Churches*? when *Peters* was fooling in *One Pulpit*, *Marshall* Denouncing in *Another*: and when the *Non-Pastor* of *Brainford* threw the very *Fire-brand* of the *Rebellion* into the *Kings Coach*; that execra-

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execrable Pamphlet, [To your Tents O
Hyrax]

But the Reformers assign our Breaches to
another Cause. [The Licence or Conni-
vence that was granted to Hæretiques, Apo-
states &c.—]

When will These mens Mouths be Sweet
again, after so foul a Calumny? Nay more;
the very Crimes they charge upon the Govern-
ment, in a high measure, they Themselves were
guilty of.

Liberty of Conscience was their First Cla-
mour, a Notion which included all Sects and
Heresies imaginable, whereof, great Use was
made against the King. But notwithstanding
the prodigious, and Blasphemous Opinions,
then rise, and crying, both in their Conventi-
cles and Pulpits; All passed for Gospel in the
Godly Party: for Unity in the War was their
business, not Unity in Religion: and it was
safer to Deny the Trinity, then to refuse the
Covenant.

The bare Rehearsal of their Monstrous Te-
nants would make a man Tremble.

There were among them that deny'd the Liberty of
Authority of the Scriptures,— the Use of Consci-
the Old Testament, — the Immortality of
the Soul, — the Trinity in Unity. That af-
firmed the Soul to be of the Essence of God,
&c.— and a world of other Impious Posi-
tions they held, such as either the Devil, or
Distemper

Distemper suggested to them. But the *Presbyterians* were pleas'd to understand these *Phanatiques*, at first more *needful* to their *Design*, then *Scandalous* to their *Profession*; preferring at any time an *Ordinance* of the *Two Houses*, to the *Obligation* of the *Two Tables*. And so they escap'd, not onely with *Impunity*, but *Encouragement*; till the *Declining* of the *Royal party*, and the *Encrease* of these wild *Libertines*, put the *Kirk-faction* upon other thoughts: which were, having now *Master'd* the *Kings forces*, how to cast off the *Independent Party*, by whose assistance they had done the work.

They began now to open their eyes, and to perceive, that what they call'd *Gospel-Profession* while they needed them, was become *gross Haresie*, when they had done with them: and that *Gods People* in the *Beginning*, were *Schismatiques* in the *Conclusion*.

What is become now of the *Liberty of Conscience* these Faithless Creatures promised to all that sided with them? See the *Ministers Letter from Sion-House* to the *Assembly* in 1645.

Toleration of Independents, as *unseasonable* is *unreasonable*. First, *Not establish'd* in any *Christian State* by the *Civil Magistrate*. Secondly, *It consists not with Presbytery*. Thirdly, *If That; then all Sectaries must be Tolerated.* Again; Such

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Such a Toleration is utterly Repugnant, and Inconsistent with the Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation,]

See Bayly's *Diffusible* from the *Errours of the Times* in his *Dedicatory*. Printed in 1646.

Liberty of Conscience, and Toleration of all or any Religion, is so prodigious an impiety, that this religious Parliament cannot but abhor the very naming of it.

The whole *Faction* sing the same song, of *Liberty*, when they are *Rising*, and *Non-Toleration* when they are *Up*: and they are now upon their *first concern*; they *Plead* in *presence* for all the *Adversaries* of our *Church-Order*, but they propose to *set up* onely for *Themselves*.

This is a point worthy a *strict Enquiry*, and wee'll sift it *Thoroughly*, in that which follows.

BUt it is to us matter of *Admiration* to observe (clean contrary to your *Intimations*) how little *Discord* there was in *Prayer*, and other parts of *Worship*, among all the *Churches* throughout the *three Nations*, that agreed in *Doctrine*, and forbore the *Liturgy*. It is wonderful to us in the *Review* to consider,
The *Di-* vines ac- count p. 8.
with

with what Love, and Peace, and Concord, they all spake the same things, that were tyed to no Form of words, even those that differed in some points of Discipline, even to a withdrawing from Local Communion with us, yet strangely agreed with us in Worship.]

NOTE. XI.

ACutely, and unanswerably argued; Those Churches that Agreed, did agree, wherein they Agreed.

The Bishops infer the Expediency of restoring the Common-Prayer, from the Divisions which have ensu'd upon forsaking it.

Nay rather; (reply the Presbyterians) the Licence given to Apostates, Hæretiques, and the like, caused those Divisions, &c. Whereas those that forbore the Liturgy, and agreed in Doctrine, were unanimous to a Miracle.

Where lies the Wonder, if those that agreed in Doctrine, differ'd not much in other matters, when there was nothing else for them to differ upon? Or what Answer is it to an Objection that there were great and many Divisions, to say that there were some Agreements? And those Agreements were no other neither then a Conspiracy.

The Question is, what was the Effect of that

that *Popular Defection* from the *Practice* of the *Church*? Was it not *Heresie*, and *Rebellion*? Nor is it possible it should be *other*; for a *General Freedom* is but a *Licentious Combination* against a *Regulating* and *Limiting Order*.

But the *Wonderful Love, Peace, and Concord* that was among those that were tied to no forms of words!]

—*Inter se Convenit Urbs*] They did in truth agree to Catch the Prey, but not to share it: — they lov'd the *Independency*, but they hated the *Independent*: or with Doctor *Donn*; The *One* was content the *Other* should be *Damn'd*, but both he should *Govern*.

Since these Gentlemen are pleas'd to boast the *Unity* of that *Party* that forbore the *Liturgy*; wee'll confer Notes with their great Friend *Mr. Edwards* upon the *Question*; and first wee'll see what pretious *Instruments* these *Tender-conscienc'd* men made use of, as the *conjoint Promoters* of a *Reformation*. Wee'll then enquire, upon their *subdivision*, how they agreed among *themselves*.

Certain

**Certain Opinions frequent among the
Godly Party (falsly so called.)**

Edward's
Gangre-
na, P. 18.
Pag. 19.

That the Scriptures are *Insufficient*, and *un-
certain*.

Pag. 20.

That God is the *Author of Sin*: not of the
Action onely, but of the *Sinfulness* it self.

Pag. 21.

That the *Magistrats* ought not to *Punish* any
man for *Denying* of a God: if his *Conscience*
be so *perswaded*.

Ibid.

That every *Creature* is *God*: an *Efflux* only
from *God*, and shall *Return* to him.

Pag. 22.

That there is but *one Person* in the *Divine*
Nature.

Pag. 23.

That *Christ* came onely to *witness* and *de-
clare* the *love* of *God*, not to *procure* it.

Pag. 25.

That the least *Truth* is of more *worth* then
Jesus Christ himself.

Ibid.

That the *Doctrine* of *Repentance* is a *soul*
destroying Doctrine.

Ibid.

That it is as *possible* for *Christ* himself to
sin, as for a *child* of *God* to *sin*.

Pag. 26.

That the *Moral Law* is of *no use* at all to
Believers.

Pag. 27.

That *Peters* trouble after the *denial* of his
Master, issued onely from the *weakness* of his
Faith.

That *Infants* rise not again.

The

the Relaps'd Apostate.

26

The same Author tells us in the *Second part* Pag. 187. of *Gangrana*, of a *Sectary* pleading for a *Toleration of Witches*, which he follows, with a recital of *Instances* in several kinds, the foulest, and the most impious, imaginable.

Let these suffice out of that *rabble* of *In-famous Collections*, to shew the *blessed Effects* of the *Presbyterian Reformation*.

If it be objected, that these opinions no way concern the *Presbyterian Party*. They are not Charg'd with the *Belief* of these *Heresies*, but with the *encouragement* and *protection* of them, for they grew up and spread under *Their Government*.

[All of them being vented and broached within these four years last past, yea most of them within these two last years and less;] (This was in 1646. and more especially (says the same Author in the Page following) in *London*, and the *Counties adjacent*, in the *Parliaments Quarters*, in their *Armies*, and *Garison Towns*, not maintained by Persons at *Oxford*, &c. for Then it had not been so much to us;] — but [in *Thee London*, in *Thee Associate Counties*, in *Thee Armies*, and that after a *Salem Covenant* to extirpate *Heresies*, and *Schismes*, are found such and such errors, blasphemous opinions, strange practices, &c. —]

Gangrana, pag. 1.
Heresies
the spawn
of Presby-
tery.

Nor

Gangr.

pag. 179.

Nor were the *Sectaries* onely let alone, and suffered, but highly respected, preferred, &c.—] Nay, says our Author; *The Independents* were but **few**, and other *Sectaries* a **small Number**, in the first and second year of this Parliament, some half a score or dozen Ministers, three or four hundred People, the Presbyterians gave them the Right hand of Fellowship, admitted them to their Meetings, opened their Pulpit doores unto them, shewed all brotherly respect of Love and Kindness to them, even more then to most of their own Way, condescending to such a Motion, as to forbear Praying, and Printing against their Opinions and Way; making them (who were so small and inconsiderable a Party) as it were an equal Party, putting them into the Ballance with themselves; they appeared not to hinder their being Chosen to be general Lecturers for This City, in several great Churches; and as at first, so all along, they have been tender and respectful of them, in Assembly, City, and in all Cases suffering them to grow up to Thousands, &c.]

These are the words of a profest Champion of the Cause; a bitter Adversary he was to Independents, and to say no worle; he was a Presbyterian to Bishops. As he hath stated
the

the Case, it was the *Presbyterians*, not the *Bishops*, that licens'd *Heretiques*, *Apostates*, and *Foulmouth'd Rascals* against the *Scripture*, *Ministry*, and all *Gods Ordinances*; — and the forbearance of the *Liturgie*, was the first step toward This horrible *Confusion*.

Qui non prohibet, cum potest, Jubet. He that permits, Commands; when he might fairly hinder.

The *Sectaries* were but *Few*, he says, at the Beginning of the War, till they were *Nurs'd*, and *Cherish'd* by the *Presbyterians*; so that it seem's, 'twas *Their Indulgence* wrought our *Mischief*, and not *Episcopal connivance*. In Truth that Thing they call'd the *Cause*, was but the *Sink* of the whole *Nation*: — the common *Receptacle* of *Lewd*, *Faction*, and *foul Humours*. The *Government* was their *grand Aversion*; and next to *King* and *Church*, they hated one another. The *Divines*, *Preach'd*, and *Printed up* the *Quarrel*; the *Brutish Multitude* *Maintain'd* it; which kind of *Combination* is rarely *Phans'd* by *Sir Francis Bacon*, in These Words.

The *Presbyterians* nourished the *Sectaries* at first.

Libels against *Bishops*, and *Ecclesiastical Dignities*, calling in the *People* to their *Aid*, are a kind of *Intelligence* betwixt *Incendiaries*, and *Robbers*; the *One* to *Fire* the *house*, the *Other* to *Rifle* it.]

We come now to the wonderful Love, Peace, and Concord, of those People that were tyed to no Form of words, &c.] and first The Kindness of the *Presbyterians* to their Col-
leagues the *Independents*.

The Pres-
byterians
love to
the Inde-
pend.

The *Sectaries* agree with *Julian the Apo-
state*, *Gangrene*, p. 54.]

The *Sectaries* are *Libertines* and *Atheists*,
p. 185.] *Unclean*, *Incestuous*, p. 187.] *Drunk-
ards*, p. 190.] *Sabbath-breakers*, *Deceivers*,
p. 191.] Guilty of gross *Lying*, *Slandering*,
Jugling, *Falsifying* their Words and Promises :
Guilty of *Excessive Pride* and *Boasting*,
pag. 192] — Of insufferable *Insolencies*,
horrible *Affronts* to *Authority*, and of strange
Outrages, pag. 194.] There never was a
more *Hypocritical*, *False Dissembling*, *Cun-
ning* Generation in England, then many of the
Grandees of our *Sectaries*. — They *Incou-
rage*, *Protect*, and *Cry up* for *Saints*, *Sons* of
Belial, and the *Vilest* of Men, p. 240.] *Gan-
grana* 2d Part, 1646.

These *Imputations* being attended with
Publique, and *Notorious Proofs* : and this
Subject being at that time the *Common*
Theme of the *Presbyterian party* ; enough
is said to shew their Kindness to the *Secta-
ries*;

the Relaps'd Apostate.

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ries; Wee'll now to the *Other* side, and Manifest that there was no Love lost betwixt them.

An Anabaptist said that he hoped to see The Sea Heaven and Earth on fire before Presbytery *should be settled.* *Sharies*

Another Sectary, that he hoped to see the Presbytery as much troden under foot as the Bishops are. *love to the Presbyterians.* *Gangr. p. 73.*

The National Covenant is a double fac'd Covenant, the greatest make-bate and snare, that ever the Devil, and the Clergy his Agents, cast in among honest men in England in our age. *Gangrena, 2d. Part, pag. 120.*

The Presbyterian Government is Antichristian, a limb of Antichrist, Tyrannical, Lordly, Cruel, a worse bondage then under the Prelates, a bondage under Task-masters as the Israelites in Egypt, Ibid. 221.

The Assembly is Antichristian, Romish, Bloudy, the Plagues and Pestes of the Kingdom; Baals Priests, Diviners, Southsayers, Ibid. p. 230.

The Seed of God in this Nation, has had Two Capital Enemies, the Romish-Papacy, and the Scotch-Presbytery. Sterry, Englands Deliverance, p. 7.]

Behold the *Harmony* of the *Non-Conformists*: the *wonderful Agreement* of the *with-drawers* from local *Communion* with us.]

Divines
Account
pag. 8.

But the *Reformers* argue *Learnedly*, that if we tell them of those that differ from them in *Doctrine*, and are not of them, it is as *impertinent* to the point of their own agreement in *Worship*, as to tell them of the *Papists*.]

Marque the *Inspid flatness* of This *Evolution*. If they *Differ*, they do not *Agree*; and if they *Agree*, they do not *Differ*. Have not the *Independent Schismatiques* the same *Pre-
tence*, as well as the *Presbyterian*? We urge that all the *Factions* were of a *Party*, not all of an *Opinion*; and that the *Independent Heresies* were *lurch'd* under the *Kirk-Schismatiques Wing*.

This we have prov'd, and now, to a *Conclusion*.

Convenient
in Tertio.

Wheresoever the Two *Factions* *close*, there's a design upon the *Civil Power*; for their *Principles* are *Inconciliable*, save by the *stronger malice* they bear to the *Government*, then to *each other*.

How great a madness is it then for those *People* to *unite* against the *Publique*? when they

they are sure either to fall in the *Attempt*, or at the most, not to stand firm long after it! For whensoever they *Break*, (and *Break* they must) 'tis but a little *Patience* till they are in, and the *Third Party* gives the *Law* to Both, Turning the *Scale* at *Pleasure*.

But what avayles it to offer *Light* to those that shut their *Eyes*, or *Reason* to a man that dares not *hearken* to it? 'Tis with *Notorious Sinners* as with men much in *Debt*, they had rather *Break* then come to an *Account*; — rather run headlong the direct *Route* to *Hell*, then pass the *Purgatory* of a *Repentance*.

It is a remarkable saying of Sir Francis Bacon, that the great Atheists indeed are Hypocrites, which are ever Handling Holy things, but without Feeling. Such are the people we have to deal with. Witness their *Seditious Zeal*; — their *Wretched Allegations*; — their *Neglected Vows*, and *Daring Scruples*. No wonder then at their incorrigible *Hardness* and *Impenitence*.

David, (we find) Repented his *Adultery* Hypocr., and *Murder*; Manasseh, his *Idolatry* impenitent. Peter, the Denial of his *Master*; Saint Paul, the *Persecution* of the Church, &c. — but not one precedent in the whole Bible of a

Repentant and Converted Hypocrite.

Luk. 18. LORD, I am not as other men are, says
 11. the Pharisee: The Congregation is holy, every
 Num. 16. one of them, and the Lord is among them, (cry
 3. the Sons of Korah.) Oh that I were made
 2 Sam. 15. Judge it the land, (says Absalom) that I might
 4. do every man justice!] But what became of
 these People? He in the Parable was not
 justified; — The earth opened her mouth upon
 the Korites; — and the smooth Advocate for
 the Peoples Liberties was Hang'd upon an
 Oak.

Luk. 12. 1. Wherefore beware of the leaven of the Pha-
 risees, which is Hypocrisie.

Hypocr.
 dangerous
 to the
 Publick.

Nor is this Crime more fatal to the Person
 than to the Publick; those that are tainted
 with it, being not one jot better Citizens or
 Subjects, than they are Christians: two or
 three are enough to infect a Parish, and half a
 dozen popular Hypocrites will make a shift to
 embroyle a Nation.

It is not credible, how greedily the heed-
 less Vulgar swallow down any hook baited
 with forms of godliness, especially when they
 themselves are taken in for sharers in the work,
 and made the Judges of the Controversie.
 Then they begin to talk of the Righteous
 Scepter, and of subjecting the Nations to the
 rule of the holy Ordinance, abundantly sup-
 plying

plying with *revelation* their want of *common Reason*. They (forsooth) must be conferr'd with about *Church-Government*, and *Delinquents*, *Baals Priests*, and the *High places*, which way to carry on the *Cause of the Lamb*; against the *Kingdomes of this world*, and the *powers of darkness*.

When once the poyson of this canker'd zeal comes to diffuse it self, and seize the mass and humour of the people; who can express in words, or without horror think upon the *Blasphemies*, *Treasons*, *Murthers*, *Heart-burnings*, and *Confusions* that ensue upon it: We shall not need to ransack *Forreign Stories*, or *past Ages*, for sad and dismal Instances; this little spot of *England* and our own *Memories* will furnish us.

Those that are struck with this distemper, *Phanaticisme*. take *Fancy* for *Inspiration*, their very *dreams* for *divine Advertisements*, and the *Impulse* of a besotted *Melancholy* for the direction of the *holy Spirit*. They fashion to themselves strange uncouth Notions of the *Diety*, entring into a familiarity with *Heaven*; and in this elevation of *spiritual pride* and *dotage*, having, as they imagine, the *Almighty* on their side, and the *Eternal Wisdome* for their *Counsellour*; they account *humane reason* a ridiculous thing, and laugh

at the authority and power of Princes.

So many of them as agree to oppose the Right, are called the *Saints*; the earth is their inheritance, and that which we stile *Theft* or *Plunder*, is but with them taking possession of their *Birth-right*. In order to their ends they reckon no violence unlawful. Princes are murdered for the glory of God, and the most barbarous mischiefs that fire and sword can bring upon a people, they term a *Reformation*.

Their *Combinations* against Law and Order are (in the language of the Consistory) a *holy Covenanting with their God*; and all their actings (tho' never so irreverend and insupportable) onely the gentle *Motions of the Spirit*. These are the pious Arts that take and lead the *Multitude* — the *simple* and the *factions*, together with such *male-contents* as are by *guilt, disgrace, or poverty*, prepared for lewdness. And this hath been the constant method of our devout Patriots, who with *Gods glory and Christian liberty* still in their mouths, laid the foundation of our ruine in *Hypocrisie*.

The word belongs to the *Stage*, and in That sense, to some of our *Reformers*; a great part of whose *Pulpit-work* it is, by *Feigned*, and *forc'd Passions* in *Themselves*, to stir up *True Affections* in their *Hearers*; making the *Auditory*

ditory *Feel the Grievs the Speaker does but Counterfeit.* Do we not see familiarly, that a *sad Tale* upon the *Stage*, makes the *People Cry in the Pit?* And yet we know, that he that *Plays Cesar murder'd in the Senate*, is but some *Droll-Comedian* behind the *Hanging*.

I thought to have ended here, but one *Note more* shall do my *Business*, and *Theirs* too, or I mightily mistake my self.

THe Church judgeth not of things undiscovered: *non esse & non apparere*, are vines Account p. all one as to our Judgement, we conclude not *peremptorily*, because we pretend not here *infallibility*. As we are not sure that any man is truly *penitent*, that we give the Sacrament to, so we are not sure that any man dyeth *impenitently*. But we must use Those as *Penitent*, that seem so to Reason, judging by ordinary means, and so must we judge those as *Impenitent* that have declared their sin, and never declared their Repentance.]

NOTE.

NOTE. XII,

The Elegancies of the learned.

THis Point will be the Death of the [**In-
baletudinary**] Ministers, (as our *Ci-
ceronians*) and they might ten times better
have indured (by reading the Office of Burial,
at the Grave) to expose their tender Bodies to
the **Excessively Refrigerating Air** :
(another Elegance) which Imposition they do not
understand to be a sign of the Right and **In-
genuine** Spirit of Religion) Sure it Rains
Solacismes : Three in the third part of a Page.

Now to the Churches Faculty, and Power
of Judgement, according to the strictnesse of
their own Rule.

Not to *Appear*, and not to *Bee*, are the
same thing, as to the Judgement of the
Church] — and Those are to be judged Im-
penitent, that have declared their Sin, and ne-
ver declared their Repentance. And That,
in words onely, will not suffice neither; for
(say our Reformers) It must be Practice first,
that must make Words Credible, when the
Person by Perfidiousness hath forfeited his
Credit.] They press further likewise, that
STON accor-

Publique
Worship
§ 28. 67.

according to his Majesties Declaration of Excep-
Octob. 25. 1660. Scandalous Offenders are not ons, p. 8.
to be admitted to the Holy Communion till they
have Openly declared themselves to have truly
Repented, and amended their former naughty
Lives, &c.]

Now try the Self-Condemnners by their *own* Self-con-
Law. demners.

Where's their Repentance for putting Gods
Name, to the Devil's Commission? under
the Form of a Religious Vow, Couching an
Execrable League of violence, against their
Prince, the Law, their Country.

Where's their Repentance, for the Souls
they have Damn'd by their Seditious Doctrine?
the Bloud they have made the People spill, by
their Incentives to the War? — Those
Schismes and Heresies, which they have given
us in exchange for an Apostolical Order, and
Evangelical Truths; under the colour of a
Gospel-Reformation.

Where is the Practice (they prescribe) of
their Obedience? Their Open Retractions
and Amendments? Their Sins as Publique as
the Day; but where's their Penitence? These
Gentlemen must justify the War; or by the
method of their own Discipline, be excluded
the Communion of the Church.

But

A Supplement to

But they're so far from *That*, they Claim a *Right of Government*. *Acts of Parliament* must submit to *Their Authority*: They put a *Bar* to the *Kings Power* in Matters *Indifferent*; and just as the *Last War* began, are they now tampering to procure another.

I had some thoughts of a *Reply* upon their *Exceptions* against the *Liturgy*: but truly for the *Common-Peoples Sake*, rather then for their *own*; for I think them much more *capable* of a *Confutation* then *worthy* of it. At present, I am given to understand, that there is more *Honour* meant them, then they *deserve*; and I shall wait the *Issue* of it from a better hand.

My *Frequency* of writing may perswade some, that I'me in love with *Scribbling*: but what I *now* do, is no more then what I have *ever* done, when I believ'd my *Duty* call'd me to it. And having done the same thing *Formerly*, and *oftener*, at a time when *Rationally* I could not expect any other *Reward* then a *Halter*: I think there are some People that believe I write for a *Halter*, *still*, and have amind to save my *Longing*.

I know how I am *misrepresented*; which, if I had any thing to *Loose*, but what I'me weary of, perhaps would trouble me. But *Soberly*, (since so it is) here I declare, I do not ask the abatement of the *strictest rigour* of any *Law*,
either

the Relaps'd Apostate.

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either *Humane*, or *Divine*, in what concerns his *Majesty*. But betwixt *some*, perchance from whom I have not deserv'd *Ill*, and *others*, from whom I have no great *Ambition*, to receive much *Kindness*, my Doings I perceive are *Commented* upon, and much *mistaken*. To These discourtesies, I shall onely oppose This Word.

Let the World renounce me, when they find me either less *Innocent*, then I say I am; or less *Dutiful*, then I have been.

Mala Opinio bene parva delectat. Sen. Ep.

FINIS.
